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A PRELIMINARY LIST OF KANSAS SPIDERS.

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Read before the Academy, at Manhattan, November 27, 1903.

THE following list of 100 species represents the results of a season's collecting in the central and western parts of the state. It includes also a half-dozen species taken in the vicinity of Lawrence by the department of entomology of the State University. As the title implies, the list is only preliminary, and the author hopes to double it within the year, if opportunity offers for visiting the southern and eastern parts of the state, and for more extended collecting in the territory already covered.

The spider fauna of the prairies is not as rich in number of species as the well-watered and timbered regions of the East, but individuals are abundant in several of the more prominent families, particularly the Lycosidæ, Salticidæ, and Thomisidæ. In number of individuals, the first-named family undoubtedly leads all the others, the open, grassy plains being especially suited to the habits of these roving ground spiders. Second in point of abundance come either the crab spiders (Thomisidæ), or the jumping spiders (Salticidæ), perhaps the former. The great variety of prairie flowers blooming in early summer and teeming with insect life afford the proper environment for the lurking habits of the one family or the stalking habits of the other. Then, too, the prevalence of these two types, as well as the abundance of the ground spiders, are no doubt directly related to the fact that they do not build webs—frail structures which would not stand long before the wild, free sweep of our prairie winds. Although the orb weavers (Argiopidæ) exceed any one of the three families mentioned in number of species, the individuals are fewer, and mostly confined to sheltered localities, the smaller Tetragnathæ alone braving any sort of situation.

In all, the list of 100 species includes representatives of thirteen families and fifty genera. Twelve families accredited to temperate North America by Simon are not represented, but these families have very scant representation anywhere, and taken together include probably not more than a score or two of species on the continent. Types of the four new species described are in the collection of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Duplicates have been sent to the National Museum, at Washington, section of Arachnida.

Family AVICULARIIDÆ.

Eurypelma hentzi Girard.

Mygale hentzii Girard. Marcy's Expl. Red Riv. of La., 1852, p. 251.

Not uncommon in the southern part of the state. One specimen from Barber county, December 7.

Family DICTYNIDÆ.

Dictyna foliacea Hentz.

Theridion foliaceum Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., VI, 1850, p. 277.

Several specimens from Wild Cat creek, May 9. Common in the woods during the spring and early summer. Cocoons found in May.

Dictyna volucripes Keyserling.

Dictyna volucripes Keyser. Neu. Spin. aus Am., III, 1881, p. 286.

Specimens from Delphos, June 30; Hays, July 11; Waconda, August 25 Very common on bushes and grass in midsummer.

Amaurobius americanus Emerton.

Titanœca americana Emerton. Trans. Conn. Acad., VII, 1888, p. 453.

One specimen from Manhattan, March 30, and three from Wallace, July 16.

Family THOMISIDÆ.

Misumena aleatoria Hentz.

Thomisus aleatorius Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.. V, 1845, p. 444.

A half dozen males and females from Manhattan, August 17. Not so common as M. asperata.

Misumena asperata Hentz.

Thomisus asperatus Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 447.

Taken at Manhattan, Hays, Stockton, and Wallace. Common on flowers everywhere throughout the summer. The color varies with that of the flower, ranging from whitish to red or yellow.

Synæma parvula Hentz.

Thomisus parvulus Hentz. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 447.

This species was taken in considerable number at Manhattan, September 25.

Tibellus oblongus Walck.

Philodromus oblongus Walck. Ins. Apt., I, 1837-'47, p. 558.

Common on grass in late summer. Specimens collected at Manhattan, September 25.

Philodromus vulgaris Hentz.

Thomisus vulgaris Hentz. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 444.

Plentiful under bark in winter. Specimens taken also on August 28 at Stockton and at Manhattan in September.

Tmarus angulatus Walck.

Thomisus angulatus Walck. Ins. Apt., I, 1837-'47, p. 537.

A single immature female from Manhattan, October 3.

Xysticus stomachosus Keyser.

Xysticus stomachosus Keyserling. Die Spin. Am., I, 1880, p. 7.

Two females from Manhattan, April 18.

Xysticus versicolor Keyser.

Coriarachne versicolor Keyser. Die Spin. Am., I, 1880, p. 53.

Two females from Manhattan, May 25.

Xysticus triguttatus Keyser.

Xysticus triguttatus Keyser. Die Spin. Am., I, 1880, p. 12.

Several males collected on Wild Cat creek, June 15.

Xysticus nervosus Banks.

Xysticus nervosus Banks. Proc. Phila. Acad., 1892, p. 55.

A number of specimens taken under dead leaves at Manhattan, April 20. Not uncommon on foliage in autumn and under leaves or trash in winter.

Xysticus gulosus Keyser.

Xysticus gulosus Keyser. Die Spin. Am., I, 1880, p. 43.

One specimen, a male, from St. George, September 20.

Oxyptila modesta, sp. nov. (plate XXIX, fig. 1).

Xysticus modesta Scheffer. *The Industrialist*, vol. 30, No. 24, 1904.

This is a modest little crab spider, smaller than any of the species ordinarily considered as common.

FEMALE.—Length, 4–5 mm.; width of cephalothorox, 2 mm.; width of abdomen, 3 mm. First and second pairs of legs stout, the tibiæ and metatarsi armed with two rows of spines set along the anterior margin. The corresponding joints in the legs of the third and fourth pairs show a few weak spines on the under surface. The middle area of the cephalothorax is yellow, brightest near the base. In the central longitudinal line is a narrowing streak of brown running back from a point between the posterior median eyes. On either side of this streak is a broader stripe of brown, ending, a short distance in front of the posterior margin, in an enlarged portion curved slightly outward. Still farther out, conforming to the outward curve of the cephalothorax, is a broad stripe of brown bordered laterally by a narrow line of yellow. On the extreme lateral margin is a hair-line of brown. The ground color of the abdomen is dark brown. There is a narrow central stripe of dirty yellow and three broad transverse bands of about the same color. The portion of the dorsal region not occupied by these bands is punctate with yellow. The legs are yellowish brown, the former color predominating on the proximal joints, the latter on the tibiæ, metatarsi, and tarsi. The third and fourth pairs of legs are lighter in general than the first and second pairs. Scattered over the abdomen and also on the front of the head and on the pedipalps are numerous stubby hairs, some of them enlarged at the end so as to be almost clavate. This spider is a pronounced type, but not common. Several females were taken under rocks near Manhattan, in June. In this situation they were guarding their egg sacks.

Family CLUBIONIDÆ.

Anyphæna rubra Emerton.

Anyphæna rubra Emerton. Trans. Conn. Acad., VIII, 1892, p. 22.

Female from Manhattan, April 20. Immature specimens rather common in early autumn.

Corinna ornata Hentz.

Herpyllus ornatus Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. V, 1845, p. 456.

A number of specimens taken on limestone hills, near Manhattan, July 4. A species with bright colors.

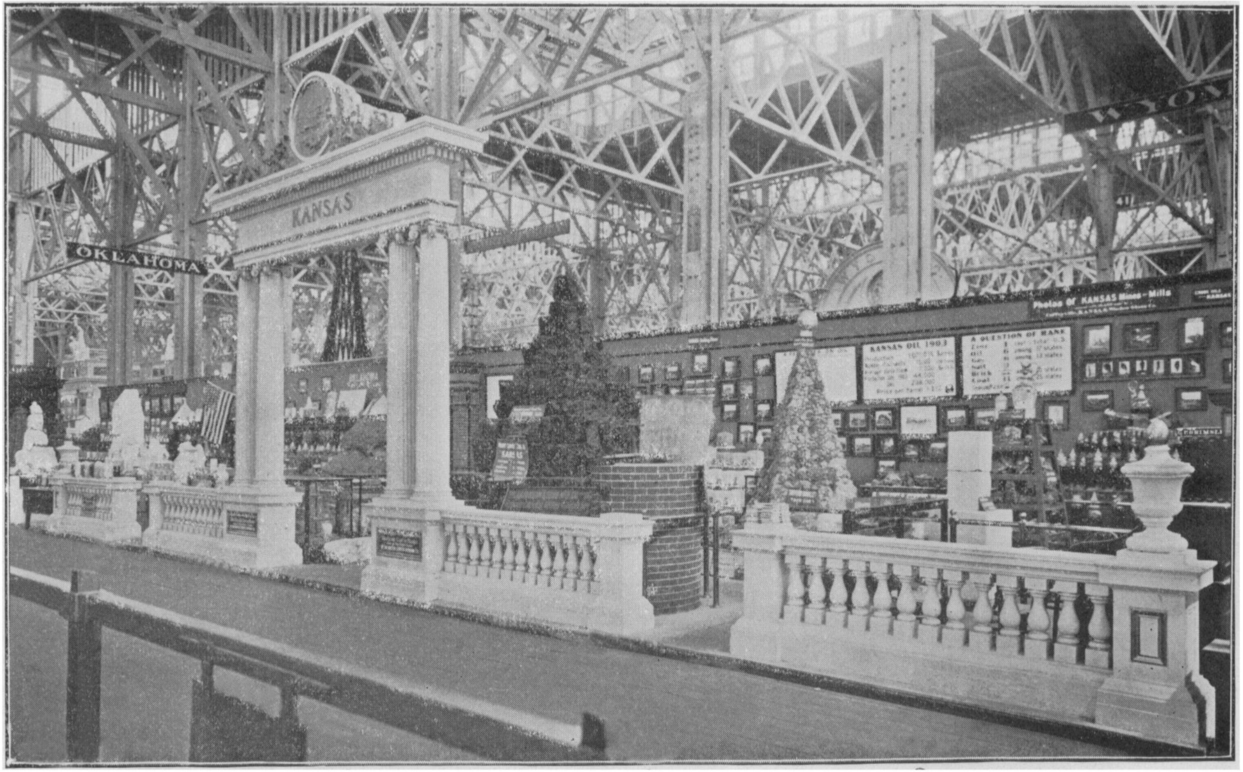

PLATE XXII.—Kansas Mineral Exhibit at Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis (looking west).

Castaneira bivittata Keyser.

Castaneira bivittata Keyser. Ver. d. bot. zool. Ges. Wien, 1887, p. 442.

One female from Manhattan, July 6.

Castaneira pinnata Emerton.

Geotrecha pinnata Emerton. Trans. Conn. Acad., VIII, 1890, p. 6.

One specimen from Manhattan, September 18.

Micaria aurata Hentz.

Herpyllus auratus Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 459.

A female of this species was collected in Clark county in June.

Family DRASSIDÆ.

Sergiolus variegatus Hentz.

Herpyllus variegatus Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 458.

Two or three females collected under rocks at Manhattan, June 10.

Cesonia bilineata Hentz.

Herpyllus bilineatus Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 456.

A specimen from Delphos, June 30, and a female with cocoon from Manhattan, August 19. Cocoon contained twenty-seven young spiders.

Drassodes neglectus Keyser.

Drassodes neglectus Keyser. Ver. d. bot. zool. Ges. Wien, 1887, p. 434.

Common under rocks in spring, the male and female in mating sacks. Specimens from Manhattan, May 8. Females with cocoons June 16.

Herpyllus vasifer Walck.

Drassus vasifer Welck. Ins. Apt., II, 1837–'47, p. 620.

Immature spiders of this species fairly common under bark in winter. Mature females from Wallace, September 1, and from Manhattan, September 18.

Family SALTICIDÆ.

Marptusa familiaris Hentz.

Attus familiaris Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 354.

Half-grown specimens common under bark in winter. Mature forms taken in May.

Phidippus comatus Peckham.

Phidippus comatus Peckham. Trans. Wis. Acad., XIII, p. 291.

Two males from Wild Cat creek, June 13.

Phidippus cardinalis Hentz.

Attus cardinalis Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 200.

Males and females very common in mating sacks at Stockton, August 26, and at Wallace, September 1. The females did not undergo last molt until a week or ten days later.

Phidippus rufus Hentz.

Attus rufus Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 536.

A number of males of this species taken in Clark county in June.

Phidippus ardens Peckham.

Phidippus ardens Peckham. Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., XIII, p. 288.

Two females with cocoons from Wallace, July 17.

Phidippus obscurus Peckham.

Phidippus obscurus, Peckham. Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., XIII, p. 294.

Three specimens from Hays, July 14, and one female with cocoons, from Stockton, August 17.

Phidippus ferrugineus, sp. nov. (plate XXIX, figs. 2, 3).

This is a large species, with two dominant colors—black and reddish brown.

Female.—Length, 14–15 mm. Length of abdomen, 10 mm; width of abdomen, 7 mm.; height of abdomen, 6 mm. Width of cephalothorax, 4 mm.; height of cephalothorax, 4 mm.

Legs.—Relative length, 4, 1, 2, 3. Absolute length, 9.5, 9, 8.5, 10.5 mm., respectively.

Colors.—The abdomen is black beneath and on the sides, with sometimes faint indications of lighter spots or streaks. Above it is reddish brown except in the central longitudinal region, which is occupied by a black stripe extending from the anterior pair of muscle depressions to the spinnerets. This stripe broadens just back of the posterior muscle depressions until it is nearly 3 mm. in width, when it narrows again gradually toward the tip of the abdomen. In some specimens the red projects into the stripe so as to form two pairs of spots. Often these spots are entirely isolated from the red of the dorsum. Occasionally a spider has scarcely any indication of the stripe, being of a uniform reddish brown color above. Usually a lighter red or yellowish streak extends along the front border of the abdomen and runs diagonally down the sides, Back of the diagonal portion of this stripe may be one or two more yellowish stripes running down from the red-brown of the dorsum. The cephalothorax is black beneath, on the sides, and on that portion of the dorsal aspect that slopes toward the abdomen. The higher portion is reddish brown above, like the abdomen. The cheliceræ are iridescent green and purplish. The pedipalps and the first two pairs of legs have yellowish scales scattered here and there, and rings of like color near some of the joints. The presence of some long whitish hairs on these appendages is also common. The second and third pair of legs are almost always uniformly black, though some specimens have the proximal half of the tarsus lighter. This spider spends the winter under loose stones in large oval dwelling sacks of closely woven silk, protected in some cases by the addition of leaves or trash. I have found the species only in the vicinity of Manhattan, on the summit of higher slopes of hills capped with the Permian limestone. I have not been able to identify the male.

Phidippus morsitans Walck.

Attus morsitans Walck. Ins. Apt., I, 1837–'47, p. 432.

Our commonest representative of the family. Specimens from various parts of the state. The species passes the winter half-grown. Mature males first taken April 20; mature females, May 8.

Hyctia pikei Peckham.

Hyctia pikei Peckham. Trans. Wis. Acad., VII, 1888, p. 79.

Two mature females taken at Manhattan, June 12. A few young collected in sweeping during October.

Saitis pulex Hentz.

Attus pulex Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 361.

A number of specimens taken in sweeping, June 13. Fairly common for a few weeks.

Ballus immaculatus Peckham.

Attus albo-immaculatus Peck. Desc. New Att. of U. S., 1883, p. 5.

One specimen from Delphos, June 30.

Dendryphantes capitatus Hentz.
Attus capitatus Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 200.
Females common at Manhattan in June. Males very abundant in September and October.

Phlegra leopardus Hentz.
Attus leopardus Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 359.
A number of females with cocoons of eggs taken under rocks near Manhattan, May 25.

Synemosyna formica Hentz.
Synemosyna formica Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 368.
A few specimens taken in two or three localities near Manhattan, September 30; not quite mature.

Icius vitis Cockerell.
Icius vitis Cockerell. *The Entomologist*, London, 1894, p. 207.
Males and females abundant at Manhattan, June 13; at Hays, July 14; and at Wallace, July 18.

Philæus chrysis Walck.
Attus chrysis Walck. Ins. Apt., I, 1837, p. 454.
One specimen from Manhattan, July 13.

Pellenes elegans Peckham.
Pellenes elegans Peck. Bull. Wis. Nat. Hist. Soc., V, No. 4, 1900, p. 212.
One male from Clark county, June 15.

Thiodina puerpera Hentz.
Attus puerperus Hentz. Jour. Bos. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 360.
One specimen, a male, taken on Wakarusa creek in June.

Family PHOLCIDÆ.

Psilochorus cornutus Keyser.
Pholcus cornutus Keyser. Ver. d. zool. botan. Ges. Wien., 1887, p. 457.
Specimens from Manhattan, April 13; Delphos, June 30; Hays City and Wallace, July 14, 15. The females taken at Delphos were carrying balls of eggs in their cheliceræ.

Family ARGIOPIDÆ.

Linyphia communis Hentz.
Lynphia communis Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., VI, 1850, p. 28.
Very common, as the specific name implies. Mature specimens about Manhattan in May and June. Bushes full of webs of young in autumn.

Linyphia marginata Koch.
Linyphia marginata Koch. Die Arach., XII, 1836–'48, p. 118.
About as common as the preceding species. Specimens taken from April 6 to November 1.

Linyphia phrygiana Koch.
Linyphia phrygiana Koch. Die Arach., III, 1836–'48, p. 83.
Rarely taken. One specimen from Wild Cat creek, March 9, and a few more from the same locality in September.

Araneus frondosus Walck.
Epeira frondosa Walck. Ins. Apt., II, 1837–'47, p. 65.
A single specimen from the Kaw river bridge at Manhattan, May 23.

Araneus ocellatus Clerck.
Araneus patagiatus Clerck. Sv. Spindl., 1757, p. 38.
One specimen, a female, from the Blue river valley, near Manhattan.

Araneus sericatus Clerck.

Araneus sclopetarius Clerck. Sv. Spindl., 1757, p. 43.

A male and a female from Wild Cat creek, October 19.

Araneus aranatus Walck.

Epeira aranata Walck. Ins. Apt., II, 1837–'47, p. 133.

Common in the woods about Manhattan in the midsummer months.

Araneus stellatus Walck.

Plectana stellata Walck. Ins. Apt., II, 1837–'47, p. 171.

Common in the grass and low bushes in August. Specimens, from Manhattan, Stockton, and Wallace. Young taken in sweeping until late in the fall.

Araneus labyrintheus Hentz.

Epeira labyrinthea Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 471.

Apparently rare. Two females taken in one locality near Manhattan, August 13.

Araneus pratensis Hentz.

Epeira pratensis Hentz. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 475.

Several females collected from webs on tall grass at Manhattan, October 13.

Araneus conspicellatus Walck.

Epeira conspicellata Walck. Ins. Apt., II, 1837–'47, p. 58.

One female, not fully grown, taken near Manhattan, September 21.

Araneus benjamini Walck.

Araneus benjamini Walck. Ins. Apt., II, 1837–'47, p. 42.

Our most conspicuous orb weaver. Found in the woods and about houses. Varies considerable in color and size. Mature specimens from several localities, in August.

Araneus eustalus Walck.

Epeira eustala Walck. Ins. Apt., II, 1837–'47, p. 37.

A common species. Specimens from Hays, Stockton, and Manhattan, in July and August.

Araneus gibberosus, Hentz.

Epeira gibberosa Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 457.

A considerable number of specimens from Manhattan, August 17, and from Stockton, August 28.

Araneus thaddeus Hentz.

Epeira thaddeus Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 473.

Two females collected on Prospect hill, near Manhattan, September 21.

Araneus pegnia Walck.

Araneus pegnia Walck. Ins. Apt., II, 1837–'47, p. 80.

But a single specimen, female, collected near Lawrence, in July.

Araneus trivittatus, Keyser.

Epeira trivittata Keyser. Beschr. n. Orbit., Sitz. d. Isis in Dresden, p. 95.

Fairly common in the eastern part of the state. Mature females taken at Lawrence in June and September.

Araneus singæformis, sp. nov. (plate XXIX, figs. 4, 5, 6).

This small orb weaver is of the type usually referred to the genus Singa, a group whose species Simon includes in the genus Araneus.

Female.—Length, 4–5 mm. The abdomen is oval, moderately high and symmetrical in outline. It projects some distance over the cephalothorax.

The latter is broad back of the head region, which is much narrower and distinctly set off by lateral grooves. The head itself is considerably elevated. The median ocular area is nearly or quite square. The lateral eyes are contiguous. The legs are short and show very few spines.

COLORATION.—The cephalothorax, legs and cheliceræ are various shades of dull yellow. The head is usually brightest and the thoracic region darkest, in some cases tinged with brown. The legs are unmarked, except in an occasional specimen which shows traces of longitudinal stripes, particularly on the femora. The ocular quadrangle, as well as a small area about the lateral eyes, is black. The abdomen above and on the sides is whitish tinged with a fine network of brown. The muscle depressions are marked by brownish spots, and down the center of the abdomen in most specimens is a more or less branched, scar-like stripe. A broad border of black nearly or quite encircles the dorsum near the margin. Sometimes it is interrupted at the anterior end and occasionally also at the posterior end. The central portion of the abdomen beneath is occupied by a broad black band running back from the epigynum and enclosing the spinnerets. On either side of this is a narrow stripe of white, and between this stripe and the margin another band of black. The sternum is also black. These black areas, above and below, are more or less dotted over with light spots. I have taken but one specimen of this spider in sweeping, but secured over 100 mature females from the provision stores of some of the mud-dauber wasps in Wallace county, July 16.

Argiope aurantia Lucas.

Argiope aurantia Lucas. Anals. Ent. Soc. France, 1833, p. 480.

The Golden garden spider is pretty well distributed over the localities in which I have collected. Specimens from Manhattan, August 17, and from Wallace, September 1.

Argiope trifasciata Forsk.

Argiope trifasciata Forsk. Descrip. Animal., 1775, p. 86.

Less frequently met with than A. aurantia. One mature female from Manhattan, October 3. Undergrown specimens from Stockton, August 28, and from Wallace, September 21.

Argyroepeira hortorum Hentz.

Epeira hortorum Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 477.

Not uncommon in the scrubby timber. Specimens collected at Manhattan, July 4, and at Stockton, August 28.

Tetragnatha extensa Linn.

Aranea extensa Linn. Syst. Nat. etc., Ed. XI, 1758–'67, p. 621.

Abundant in timber and on the prairies, especially in the spring and early summer. Specimens from various parts of the state.

Tetragnatha elongata Walck.

Tetragnatha elongata Walck. Tabl. d' Aran., 1805, p. 69.

Taken frequently along the streams. Spiders of this species from Manhattan, August 14, and from Stockton, August 28.

Micrathena gracilis Walck.

Plectana gracile Walck. Ins. Apt., II, 1837–'47, p. 193.

Common in the woods at Manhattan and St. George in July and August. Not taken farther west.

Micrathena reduviana Walck.

Plectana reduviana Walck. Ins. Apt., II, 1837–'47, p. 201.

Only three specimens taken during the season—two at Manhattan, August 17, and one at St. George, October 6.

Micrathena sagittata Walck.

Plectana sagittata Walck. Ins. Apt., II, 1837–'47, p. 174.

One specimen, a male, taken at Lawrence in June.

Cyclosa conica Pallas.

Aranea conica Pallas. Spicilegia Zool., I, 1772, p. 48.

Three specimens from Manhattan, August 13.

Larinia directa Hentz.

Epeira directa Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 478.

Webs of this species are frequently encountered in the tall grass during the late summer and early autumn. A few specimens from Stockton, August 28; a large number from Manhattan, October 1.

Family Lycosidæ.

Lycosa ocreata Hentz.

Lycosa ocreata Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., IV, 1842, p. 391.

A number of males collected along the small streams near Manhattan in May.

Lycosa polita Emerton.

Lycosa polita Emerton. Trans. Conn. Acad., VI, 1885, p. 484.

Only one specimen, a female, from Delphos, May 26.

Lycosa nidicola Emerton.

Lycosa nidicola Emerton. Trans. Conn. Acad., VI, 1885, p. 482.

One of our common burrowing spiders. Both sexes taken in considerable numbers at Manhattan in May and at Delphos in July and August. Females observed with cocoons in May.

Lycosa kochii Keyser.

Tarentula kochii Keyser. Ver. d. zool. botan. Ges. Wien., 1877, p. 636.

Taken frequently in the region about Manhattan, especially in the fall and spring. Females carrying cocoons as early as April 6.

Lycosa scutulata Hentz.

Lycosa scutulata Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., IV., 1842, p. 390.

Specimens from Hays, July 11; Wallace, July 18; and Manhattan, August 12. Matures in midsummer. Not common.

Lycosa carolinensis Walck.

Lycosa carolinensis Walck. Ins. Apt., I, 1837–'47, p. 285.

Taken in various parts of the state the year round. It has burrowing habits very similar to those of L. nidicola and L. fatifera. Females with cocoons in May.

Lycosa communis Emerton.

Lycosa communis Emerton. Trans. Conn. Acad., VI, 1885, p. 489.

Matures in June. Common in all parts of the state visited. The "horseshoe curve," a color pattern on the under side of the abdomen, is, in nearly all cases, closed by a transverse bar of black behind the epigynum.

Lycosa cinerea Fabricius.

Araneus cinereus Fabricus. Ent. Syst., II, 1793, p. 423.

Specimens of both sexes taken on the sandy margins of creeks in Wallace county.

Lycosa pratensis Emerton.

Lycosa pratensis Emerton. Trans. Conn. Acad., VI, 1885, p. 483.

Taken occasionally in the fall and spring about Manhattan.

Lycosa fatifera Hentz.

Lycosa fatifera Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., IV, 1842, p. 229.

Specimens taken from burrows at Delphos, June 30. Not so common as the other two burrowing species, L. carolinensis and L. nidicola. This is undoubtedly the same species as Banks's L. missouriensis.

Lycosa coloradensis Banks.

Lycosa coloradensis Banks. Jour. N. Y. Ento. Soc., II, 1894, p. 50.

One specimen from Dodge City, September 10, and one from Wa Keeney, November 1.

Pirata wacondana, sp. nov. (plate XXIX, fig. 7).

Lycosa wacondana Scheffer. *The Industrialist*, Vol. 30, No. 24, 1904.

A small species, found about springs or creeks on the prairies.

Female.—Length, 7–8 mm.; width of cephalothorax, 3 mm. The abdomen is slightly longer than the cephalothorax, which is narrow in front and widens rapidly back of the head, the thoracic region proper being as broad as it is long. The posterior margin of the cephalothorax is very noticeably procurved above the peduncle. The legs are rather long and slender. The fourth pair is longest, measuring about 13 mm. The front pair measures 10 mm. They are sparsely covered with fine dark hairs and beset with black spines. The ground color of the legs is dull yellow, but they are darker towards the ends, and some of the joints, particularly the femora, are banded near the middle and at their extremities by the darker shade. The coxæ are lighter above and below than the general ground color of the legs. At the proximal end of the trochanters, anteriorly, is a slight roughened prominence or two, much darker in color. The brownish cephalothorax presents a dull yellow middle stripe, widest back of the eyes, and two somewhat undulating lateral stripes of the same color. The dorsal groove is marked by a fine dark line. From its anterior end a forked stripe of brown runs forward to the eyes. In the brown area between the central and lateral stripes of the cephalothorax are several darker streaks arranged radially from the dorsal groove. The ground color of the abdomen is a darker brown than that of the cephalothorax. It is finely punctate with dull yellow. On the front half is a pointed yellow stripe running back to the region of the muscle depressions, and there are faint indications of transverse streaks on the hinder half. The sternum is light in the middle and darker around the edges. The under side of the abdomen is similarly colored, except that in the central line of the lighter area is a darker streak running from the epigynum to the spinnerets. I do not know the male of this species. Have taken the female in June about Manhattan, and in August at Waconda Springs. On the latter occasion nearly all the females were carrying cocoons of eggs.

Pardosa nigropalpis Emerton.

Pardosa nigropalpis Emerton. Trans. Conn. Acad., VI, 1885, p. 497.

Females carrying cocoons taken at Manhattan, September 26.

Pardosa lapidicina Emerton.

Pardosa lapidicina Emerton. Trans. Conn. Acad., VI, 1885, p. 494.

Very common in all parts of the state visited. Specimens carrying cocoons taken as early as April.

Pardosa sternalis Thorell.
Lycosa sternalis Thor. Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., III, No. 2, 1877, p. 504.
Two specimens taken at Wallace, July 16.

Pardosa albopatella Emerton.
Pardosa albopatella Emerton. Trans. Conn. Acad., VI, 1885, p. 497.
One male taken at Lawrence in May.

Family OXYOPIDÆ.

Oxyopes salticus Hentz.
Oxyopes salticus Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 196.
Specimens from Manhattan, Waconda and Stockton in August.

Family AGELENIDÆ.

Tegenaria domestica Clerck.
Araneus domesticus Clerck. Sv. Spindl., 1757, p. 76.
Common in basements and cellars.

Coras medicinalis Hentz.
Tegenaria medicinalis Hentz. Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., II, p. 53.
Common. Mature specimens taken under rocks or trash in the winter and spring. Cocoons observed in webs May 4.

Agelena nævia Walck.
Agelena nævia Walck. Ins. Apt., II, 1837–'47, p. 24.
Abundant over the state. Mature males and females first taken August 13.

Family THERIDIDÆ.

Steatoda borealis Hentz.
Steatoda borealis Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., VI, 1850, p. 274.
Common about Manhattan. Females in webs with cocoons, May 9.

Teutana triangulosa Walck.
Teutana triangulosa Walck. Faune Paris, II, p. 207.
This species observed only in the basement of buildings on the State Agricultural College grounds.

Theridion tepidariorum Koch.
Theridium tepidariorum Koch. Die Arach., 1836–'48, VIII, p. 75.
A common cobweb weaver in all parts of the state.

Theridion murarium Emerton.
Theridium murarium Emerton. Trans. Conn. Acad., VI, 1882, p. 11.
A male and a female from Wild Cat creek, June 15.

Latrodectus mactans Fabricius.
Latrodectus mactans Fabricius. Entom. Syst., II, 1775, p. 410.
One male from Hays, July 12, two from Wallace, September 1, and one from Manhattan, September 20. Cocoons in webs in each case.

Family PISAURIDÆ.

Dolomedes rufus De Geer.
Aranea rufa De Geer. Hist. Insect., 1776, VII, p. 319.
A number of specimens from Manhattan and Delphos during the spring and summer. Also taken under bark in the winter. Nests containing cocoons observed in June.

Dolomedes sexpunctatus Hentz.
Dolomedes sexpunctatus Hentz. Jour. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., V, 1845, p. 191.
Young spiders of this species from the glacial swamps about St. George, October 15.

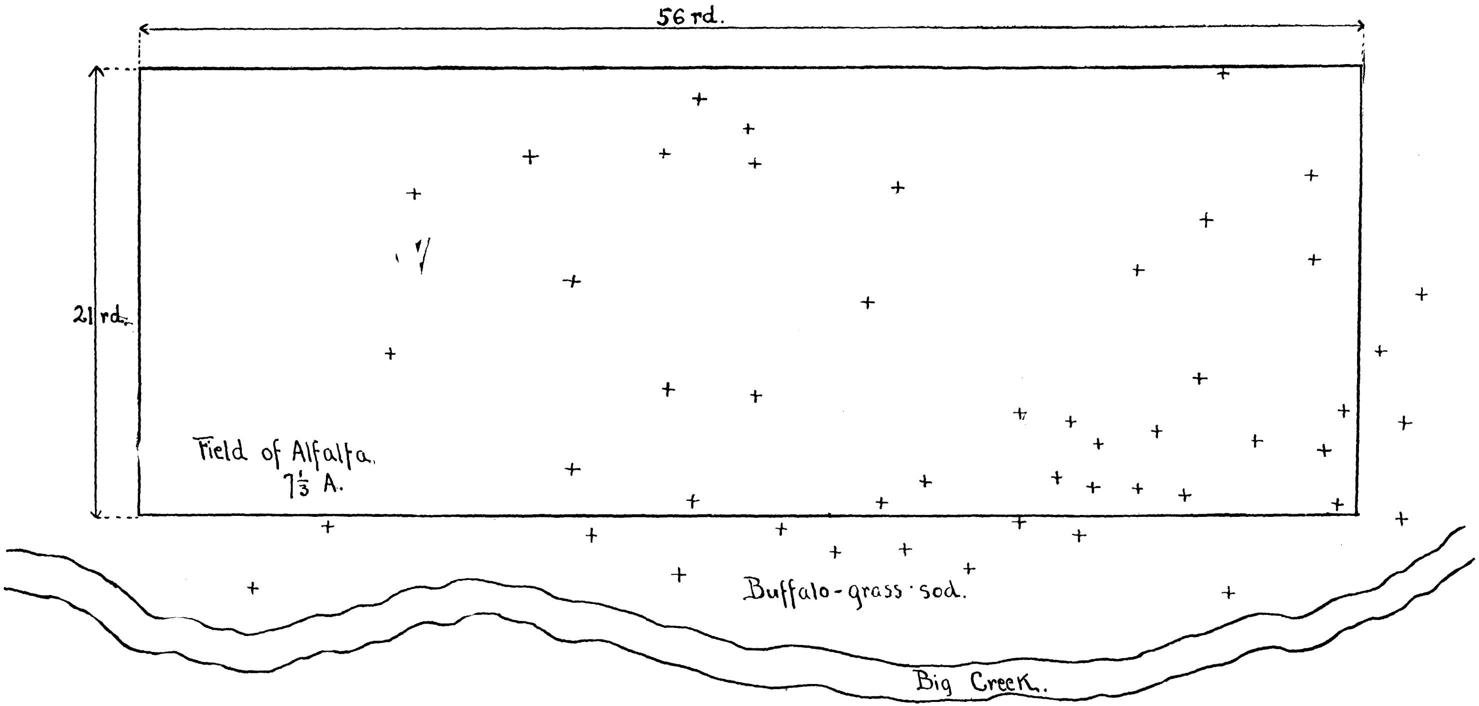

PLATE XXIV.—Map of Alfalfa-field, showing Location of Ant Mounds, in Ellis County.

Pisaurina mira Walck.
Dolomedes mira Walck. Ins. Apt. I, 1837-'47, p. 357.
Undergrown specimens from Wild Cat creek, September 26.

SUMMARY OF GENERA AND SPECIES.

Family AVICULARIIDÆ:	
Eurypelma	1
Family DICTYNIDÆ:	
Dictyna	2
Amaurobius	1
Family THOMISIDÆ:	
Misumena	2
Synæma	1
Tibellus	1
Philodromus	1
Tmarus	1
Xysticus	6
Family CLUBIONIDÆ:	
Anyphæna	1
Corinna	1
Castaneira	2
Micaria	1
Family DRASSIDÆ:	
Sergiolus	1
Cesonia	1
Drassodes	1
Herpyllus	1
Family SALTICIDÆ:	
Marptusa	1
Phidippus	7
Hyctia	1
Saitis	1
Ballus	1
Dendryphantes	1
Phlegra	1
Synemosyna	1
Icius	1
Philæus	1
Pellenes	1
Thiodina	1
Family PHOLCIDÆ:	
Psilochorus	1
Family ARGIOPIDÆ:	
Linyphia	3
Araneus	15
Argiope	2
Argyroepeira	1
Tetragnatha	2
Micrathena	3
Cyclosa	1
Larinia	1
Family LYCOSIDÆ:	
Lycosa	12
Pardosa	4
Family OXYOPIDÆ:	
Oxyopes	1
Family AGELENIDÆ:	
Tegenaria	1
Coras	1
Agelena	1
Family THERIDIDÆ:	
Steatoda	1
Teutana	1
Theridion	2
Latrodectus	1
Family PISAURIDÆ:	
Dolomedes	2
Pisaurina	1
Total number of species	100
Total number of genera	50

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXIX.

Fig. 1.—Oxptila modesta. Dorsal view of female.
Fig. 2.—Phidippus ferrugineus. Dorsal view of female.
Fig. 3.—Phidippus ferrugineus. Side view.
Fig. 4.—Araneus singæformis. Dorsal view of female.
Fig. 5.—Araneus singæformis. Ventral view.
Fig. 6.—Araneus singæformis. Epigynum.
Fig. 7.—Pirata wacondana. Dorsal view of female.